



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p>(21) International Application Number: <b>PCT/US86/01778</b></p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: <b>27 August 1986 (27.08.86)</b></p> <p>(31) Priority Application Number: <b>770,748</b></p> <p>(32) Priority Date: <b>29 August 1985 (29.08.85)</b></p> <p>(33) Priority Country: <b>US</b></p> <p>(71) Applicant: <b>KLAILA, William, J. [US/US]; 400 Marion Road, Middleboro, MA 02346 (US).</b></p> <p>(74) Agent: <b>BELLO, Herbert, L.; Schiller, Pandiscio &amp; Kusser, 125 Cambridge Park Drive, Cambridge, MA 02140 (US).</b></p> <p>(81) Designated States: <b>AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), BR, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), NO,</b></p>		<p>SE (European patent).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>	
<p><b>(54) Title:</b> METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REDUCING VISCOSITY OF HIGH VISCOSITY MATERIALS</p> <p><b>(57) Abstract</b></p> <p>A method and apparatus for reducing the viscosity of materials, such as paints, within a container (12). The use of electromagnetic energy in this invention improves the desired condition for pouring, mixing, pumping or spray purposes and overcomes the difficulty in controlling the temperature and the problem of overheating. The apparatus (10) includes an enclosure (14) having a fixture (16) configured to interlock with the container (12). The fixture (16) includes a cover (32) having a beveled edge (34). A locking clamp (38) holds the cover (32) and the container (12) in locking engagement. An electromagnetic source (18) is mounted within the enclosure (14) and is controlled from a control panel (24). A fan (42) cools the electromagnetic energy source (18) by drawing cooling air through a vent (44). Electromagnetic energy generated by the source (18) is fed through a waveguide (26) into the material within the container (12). The invention is also applicable for destroying and/or sterilizing insect nests, ant hills, organic wastes, agricultural parasites and bacteria.</p>			

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REDUCING VISCOSITY  
OF HIGH VISCOSITY MATERIALS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention:

5 The present invention is directed toward methods and apparatus for reducing viscosity of high viscosity materials.

2. Description of the Prior Art:

United States Reissue Patent No. 31,241 discloses  
10 a method and apparatus for controlling fluency of hydrocarbon fluids using electromagnetic energy. My copending application Serial No. 602,399 describes an improvement of the method and apparatus for facilitating the removal of hydrocarbon fluids as well  
15 as a method and apparatus for recovering fractions from hydrocarbon fluids, insulating storage vessels, and cleaning storage vessels and pipelines. United States Patent No. 4,208,562 discloses a method for the heating of materials within a cavity by use of  
20 electromagnetic energy.

In the past, chemicals have been employed to condition solids, resins, epoxies and other high viscosity materials which are used as protective coverings. Certain paints, vinyls, polyamides and  
25 urethane resins, epoxies, greases exhibit high viscosity which makes it difficult to remove them from

containers. Also, high viscosity makes mixing and spraying very difficult, if not impossible. Generally, solvents are used for viscosity reduction in such cases. However, when solvent reduced 5 materials are applied to the surface being covered, some of the solvent may be trapped below the skin of the faster drying outer surface. The difference in coefficients of expansion between the volatile solvents and the solids can cause cracking and 10 checking of the protective surface and exposure of the unprotected undersurface to corrosion and early failure. Heretofore, various heating means, such as coils, steam rooms, hot boxes and the like, have been used with limited success in reducing the viscosity of 15 contained high viscosity materials to attain the desired condition for pouring, mixing, pumping or spraying purposes. Often times, due to the difficulty in controlling the temperature of these heating processes, overheating and accompanying oxidation or 20 loss of amines or other fractions may occur which cause deterioration.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus for reducing the viscosity of 25 high viscosity materials.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus which generates electromagnetic

energy and is configured to interlock with a container of high viscosity material. The viscosity of the material is reduced by heating it with the electromagnetic energy. The apparatus includes a 5 housing for a source of electromagnetic energy, the housing having an attached fixture which configured to interconnect with the container of high viscosity material. The electromagnetic energy source is coupled to a waveguide through which the 10 electromagnetic energy is directed from the source to a deflector which deflects the electromagnetic energy into the material within the container. The electromagnetic energy heats the high viscosity material and reduces its viscosity.

15 A further object of the present invention is to provide a method for reducing the viscosity of a high viscosity material in a container. The method includes the steps of attaching a source of electromagnetic energy to a container of high 20 viscosity material, generating electromagnetic energy, directing the generated electromagnetic energy toward the high viscosity material, and heating the high viscosity material with electromagnetic energy until its viscosity reaches a predetermined level.

25 Other objects of the present invention will in part be obvious and will in part appear hereinafter.

The invention accordingly comprises the

apparatae, processes and products, together with their parts, steps, elements and interrelationships, that are exemplified in the following disclosure, the scope of which will be indicated in the appended claims.

5

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A fuller understanding of the nature and objects of the present invention will become apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings,  
10 wherein:

Fig. 1 is a side view of an apparatus made in accordance with the present invention for reducing the viscosity of a high viscosity material;

Fig. 2 is a top view of the apparatus of Fig. 1;  
15 Fig. 3 is a side view of an alternative embodiment of the antenna waveguide of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is an alternate embodiment of the invention of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of Fig. 4 taken at the  
20 interface of the adaptor fixture;

Fig. 6 is another embodiment of the invention of Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is yet another embodiment of the invention of Fig. 1;

25 Fig. 8 is a further embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 9 is a still further embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 10 is still another embodiment of the invention of Fig. 1 in the form of a portable unit; and

Fig. 11 is an alternate embodiment of Fig. 10.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawings, particularly Fig. 1, there is shown an apparatus 10 made in accordance with the present invention for reducing the viscosity of a high viscosity material in a container 12. 10 Apparatus 10 includes an enclosure 14 which is provided with a fixture 16 that is configured to interlock with container 12. An electromagnetic energy source 18, which is mounted within enclosure 14, includes an electromagnetic energy generator 20 for example an oscillator, a high voltage/filament transformer 21, and a capacitor and rectifier unit 22. Operation of electromagnetic energy source 18 is controlled from a control panel 24 which is mounted to the enclosure 14. Electromagnetic energy generated by 20 oscillator 20 is fed through a waveguide 26 which terminates in a gas tight radiotransparent antenna dome 28. A directional reflector 30 within antenna dome 28 redirects the microwave energy traveling in waveguide 26 into the material within container 12. 25 Fixture 16 includes a cover 32 having a beveled edge 34 at its lower end which is configured to mate

with the top edge 36 of container 12. A locking clamp 38 is provided to hold cover 32 and container 12 in locking engagement. In operation, the beveled edge 34 is forced downwardly into intimate contact with the 5 top rolled edge 36 of container 12 when the locking ring 38, for example a Marmon type clamp, is drawn together and secured. An interlock switch 40 is attached to cover 32 to provide an indication that the cover and container 12 are in locking engagement. If 10 cover 32 and container 12 are not in proper mating engagement, interlock switch 40 remains open and source 18 can not be energized.

A fan 42 is provided for cooling source 18. In the illustrated embodiment, fresh air is drawn through 15 a lower cooling vent 44 in enclosure 14 and is exhausted through an outlet vent 46 in the enclosure. A vent 48 is extended from the upper most internal area of cover 32 to allow for removal of excess vapors and pressure build-up due to thermal expansion of the 20 material within container 12 when irradiated by the microwave energy. It is to be understood that a pressure relief valve (not shown) is used instead of vent 48. A suction tube 50 which extends through cover 32 and into container 12 is provided for 25 removing the material within the container. After the material within container 12 has been exposed to the microwave energy, its viscosity is reduced to the point where it can be withdrawn by a suction pump

attached to suction tube 50. A thermocouple 52 is placed within the high viscosity material in container 12 to monitor and control the temperature of the material. That is, thermocouple 52 senses the 5 temperature of the material being irradiated within container 12 and generates temperature control signals to control panel 24. These control signals determine the ON and OFF time of electromagnetic energy source 18. A handle 54 is provided for 10 lifting or 10 carrying apparatus 10.

Referring now to Fig. 3, there is shown an alternative embodiment of antenna dome 28 in the form of an auger antenna 60 which is attached to waveguide 26. An auger blade 62 is wrapped around an antenna 15 dome 64 to aid in immersion of waveguide 26 15 into the high viscosity material in container 12. A reflector 66 which redirects the waves traveling orthogonally down the waveguide 26 into the material within container 12. In operation of the Fig. 3 20 embodiment, apparatus 10 is positioned over the container and is screwed into the material by means of auger blades 20 62. The auger blades or vanes 62 may be constructed of ceramic, epoxy, fiberglass or the same material as antenna dome 64 where it is in 25 contact therewith. In an alternate embodiment, auger vanes 62 are constructed of metal where it is in contact with the metal portion of waveguide 26.

25 Referring now to the alternate embodiment of Fig. 4, there is shown an apparatus 70 made in accordance with the present invention for reducing the viscosity of high viscosity material in a container  
5 72, for example a standard fifty-five gallon drum. Apparatus 70 includes an enclosure 74 and a fixture 76 which is configured to be in mating engagement with the top lid of the drum 72. Apparatus 70 is secured to the drum 72 by means of a clamping ring 78 which is  
10 of the type which is normally used to secure the standard drum cover to the drum. Cover 76 has sloping sides 80 which elevate the cover's top plane high enough to form an open area below the cover surface. This open area is sufficiently large enough to  
15 accomodate the material that is displaced when apparatus 10 is inserted into the drum 72. Apparatus 70 has a plurality of waveguides 82, associated antenna domes 84 and reflectors 86. In the illustrated embodiment, by way of example, five  
20 waveguides, domes and reflectors are shown. Radiotight choke collars 88 are secured to the top plane of cover 76 about the waveguides 82 to prevent the escape of RF energy (or vapors) as the waveguides slide downwardly into the material whose viscosity is  
25 being reduced by the absorption of the microwave energy emitted from antenna dome 84. An "O" ring 90, composed of TFE for example, encompasses waveguides 82 tightly to prevent the escape of vapors; the "O" rings

90 being captively held in the quarter wave groove of the RF choke collars 88. The upper portion of the waveguides 82 are secured to a perforated or grilled cabinet bottom 92 through which air used for cooling purposes passes. An oscillator 94, for example a magnetron, is secured to the flanged portion 96 of waveguide 82. An antenna probe 98 of oscillator 94 projects into waveguide 82. Cooling air fans 100 are ducted between air intake grills 102 and heat sink fins 104 of magnetron 94. Heated air from heat sinks 104 is discharged through a perforated bottom member 92 to preheat the outer skin of waveguides 82. This additional heat aids in the insertion of apparatus 70 into the material in container 72 and in the transfer of additional heat into the material. The weight of filament and high voltage transformers 108 mounted above waveguide 82 aid in further insertion of the waveguides 82 into the material within container 72 as the applied RF energy reduces the viscosity of the contained material. High voltage capacitors 110 and rectifiers 112 are provided for high voltage transformer 108. In addition, high temperature thermal limit switches 114 are mounted on magnetron assembly 94.

A cabinet cover 115 encloses the high voltage and other components. Handles and/or lifting eyes (not shown) are provided to facilitate moving and storage

of apparatus 70. A controller assembly 116, which may be digital or analog, is mounted to enclosure 74 and projects through cabinet cover 115. A temperature probe 118, which interlocks with controller 116 is used to maintain selected temperature conditions. A safety interlock switch 120 is connected to controller 116 to prevent operation of apparatus 70 until a radiotight interface connection is made between cover 76 and drum 72. Other interlock switches may be incorporated to detect closure of locking ring 78.

Referring now to Fig. 6, there is shown an alternative embodiment in the form of an apparatus 130 for reducing the viscosity of high viscosity material. Apparatus 130 includes a dual polarized waveguide 132 which is a circular waveguide. Internal turning vanes 134 are provided to ensure that proper polarization occurs when two or more RF sources 136, for example magnetrons, are mounted in common waveguide 132. A tuning screw 140 which projects into waveguide 132 provides a means for adjustment of the maximum output toward the load. Launching adaptors 142 are secured to waveguide 132 by means of brazing or welding, for example. Magnetrons 136 are bolted to mating flanges 144 which form part of launching adaptors 142. Cool air is brought through grills 146 by fans 148 which are mounted in ducts 150. Cooling air is directed through ducts 150, past heat sink fins 152 of magnetron 136 and exits through perforated enclosure

bottom 154 to preheat waveguide 132 to assist in its insertion into the material in a container 156. An enclosure cover 158 is attached to the bottom of the enclosure 154 by means of screws or bolts 160. The 5 waveguide 132 enters the container 156 through a choke collar 162 which has a quarter wave groove 164 which will short circuit any RF emissions, thus preventing their escape from the container. A vapor sealing "O" ring 166 is held captively in groove 164, but allows 10 waveguide 132 to slide up and down without leakage. A grounding lead 168 is attached to a cover 170 of apparatus 130 and the cabinet bottom 154 to assure proper grounding while waveguides 132 are in motion or if the waveguides acquire a film covering of any 15 materials which they contact notwithstanding the wiping action which takes place when the waveguides are retracted or removed from container 156.

Choke collar 162 is secured to cover 170 by bolting, for example, and the cover is interlocked 20 with container 156 by a locking ring or clamp 174. However, in an alternate embodiment, cover 170 and choke collar 162 are cast, molded or machined as a single, unitary member if desired. In this instance, a locking clamp 174 may be incorporated as part of the 25 cover 170.

Interlock switch 176 is shown as attached to cover 170. When locking clamp 174 is properly

engaged, interlock switch 176 is depressed and closes an electrical circuit to indicate that the system is ready to be operated. Typically, interlock switch 176 is designed so that it is depressed by the rim of container 156 when it is in proper engagement with apparatus 130. A vent or clean out connection 179 is shown as passing through cover 170. Other typical components such as rectifiers, capacitors, controllers, thermostats and thermocouplers are not shown since they have been shown in previous embodiments.

Fig. 7 illustrates a viscosity reducing apparatus 180 which is attached to a perforated metal container or welded wire basket 182 which provides for removal of vapors or moisture through the openings but said openings are not large enough for the microwaves to escape therethrough. Optimum operation of the unit 180 may be enhanced by blowing hot air through the openings if desired.

Apparatus 180 is held to container 182 by a locking clamp 184. Mating surfaces of the apparatus 180 and the perforated basket 182 are held in locking engagement by the locking clamp 184. Interlock switches 186 and 188 are shown engaged by a ring 190 and basket top 192, respectively. A shorting switch (not shown) is provided to protect the user from tampering by unauthorized persons. A vent connection 194 is provided to prevent vapors from accumulating in

the uppermost area of the system exposed thereto.

Apparatus 180 is provided with a digital controller 196. In an alternative embodiment, a manual switching system is used. A handle 198 is provided for carrying apparatus 180.

Innumerable materials, including shellfish; shells; agricultural commodities; minerals; ores; animal droppings; organic wastes; chemicals, and the like which require drying or sterilization may be processed in perforated basket 192 or in containers previously discussed.

Fig. 8 shows an alternate embodiment in the form of a viscosity reducing apparatus 200 having an electromagnetic energy source 202, for example a magnetron. The electromagnetic energy is directed through a circular, metal waveguide 204 in a manner similar to that previously described. However, in order to facilitate insertion of waveguide 200 into semi-solid or solid materials, a smaller diameter tube is desirable. A coaxial system may be employed, but insertion into some types of materials may result in possible arcing between inner and outer conductors if the dielectric spacers break down. The preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 8 shows a two thirds reduction in diameter of waveguide 204 by installation of a concentric reducer 206 which contains a dielectric material 208 such as alumina. Dielectric

208 continues down through the smaller tube 210 which is attached to the bottom of reducer 206.

A tubular or waveguide 212 is tapered at its bottom and it has a series of vertical slots 214 around the lower perimeter thereof in the same manner as a slotted antenna for transmission of electromagnetic energy therethrough. Slots 214 are sealed liquid and gas tight with an epoxy casting resin or other suitable sealing material. If alumina is selected as the dielectric material 208, it has a dielectric constant that is greater than air by a factor of about 10, resulting in an electromagnetic wave reduction to about one third of its free air space size, allowing it to propagate down waveguide 206 which is normally below cutoff in an open waveguide.

Some heat will be generated on the waveguide's surface due to attenuation of RF in the dielectric medium 208. The heat will be transferred into the contained material via conduction from the waveguide, establishing a convection flow path from bottom to top of the container where the heated liquid may "roll over".

In Fig. 9, a modification of Fig. 3, a waveguide 220 has fine vertical slots 222 which are sealed liquid tight with an epoxy resin for instance. The slots are located circumferentially around the waveguide 220 in the upper and central submersible

portions thereof. The greatest concentration of RF energy is emitted from the radiotransparent lower portion of the waveguide, but the slots 222 provide apertures through which side lobes or weaker fields of 5 the microwave energy are broadcast into the contained material, resulting in more rapid liquification. Pulsing the RF energy also increases the efficiency and helps to maintain even energy distribution. Auger vanes 224 may be included as previously described.

10 Fig. 10 illustrates a portable viscosity reducing apparatus 300 which is mounted on a mobile carrier 302. The underside of the carrier 302 is shaped similar to a parabolic reflector for broadcasting into ant colonies, insect nests or the like, for the 15 purpose of destroying them without the use of poisonous chemicals. A plurality of apparae 300 may be mobilized and pulled from behind a tractor, for instance, along cut rows of sugar cane seed stalks in the field in order to sterilize them on site. 20 Normally the seed stalks are removed to an offsite facility, where they are boiled at 140 degrees F. to destroy disease producing bacteria, then returned to the field and planted. The time, labor and cost savings are obvious, and other agricultural uses 25 abound.

Apparatus 300 may be similar to the one shown in Fig. 1 or it could be constructed in a rectangular

configuration, for instance to increase available platform space on the mobile carrier 302 to accomodate an electric generator 304 as an alternate power source if line power is unavailable.

5       Apparatus 300 and generator 304 are controlled by a remote controller 306 located on a handle 308 or other convenient location. The lower sides of the carrier 302 are shown equipped with an aluminized flexible skirt 310 to prevent the escape of radiation therefrom. Additionally, an internal level sensing switch 312 is provided to detect tipping of the carrier 302 at a predetermined level to effect shut down of high voltage and to prevent accidental escape of RF therefrom.

15      Fig. 11 shows another portable configuration which in this case is a back pack 320 which is equipped with a flexible waveguide applicator 322 used to beam RF energy into building walls and timbers for instance, to cause the destruction of termites and 20 other vermin without the use of deadly poisons and pesticides, some of which have been outlawed.

Since certain changes may be made in the foregoing disclosure without departing from the scope of the invention herein involved, it is intended that 25 all matter contained in the above description and depicted in the accompanying drawings be construed in an illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus for reducing the viscosity of high viscosity materials in a container, said apparatus comprising:

- (a) a housing;
- 5 (b) a fixture mounted to said housing, said fixture configured to interconnect with a container of the high viscosity material;
- 10 (c) electromagnetic energy power source means mounted within said housing;
- (d) means for directing said electromagnetic energy generated by said power source means to the high viscosity material in the container;
- 15 and
- (e) said electromagnetic energy directed toward said high viscosity material being sufficiently high to heat the high viscosity material and reduce its viscosity.

20 2. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein said fixture includes a cover having a lower beveled edge which is configured to mate with the upper edge of the container for high viscosity material.

25 3. The apparatus as claimed in claim 2 including a quarter wave choke mounted to said cover,

said directing means passing through said quarter wave choke.

4. The apparatus as claimed in claim 2 including a locking device which engages and holds 5 said cover and container in locking engagement.

5. The apparatus as claimed in claim 4 including an interlock switch mounted to be in contact with at least one of said cover and container to provide an indication that said cover and container are in 10 locking engagement.

6. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein said means for directing includes a waveguide which terminates in an antenna dome.

7. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1 including 15 a dielectric medium in said waveguide to facilitate insertion into viscous materials and to establish a liquid convection zone waveguide into said contained material.

8. The apparatus as claimed in claim 7 including 20 a directional reflector mounted within said antenna dome for redirecting said electromagnetic energy into the high viscosity material.

9. The apparatus as claimed in claim 7 including 25 auger vanes disposed about said antenna dome for facilitating insertion into the high viscosity material.

10. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein said means for directing includes at least first and

second waveguides and first and second antenna domes, said first waveguide associated with said first antenna dome and said second waveguide associated with said second antenna dome.

5        11. The apparatus as claimed in claim 10 wherein  
said electromagnetic energy power source means  
includes a first microwave energy source for said  
first waveguide and a second microwave energy source  
for said second waveguide.

10        12. The apparatus as claimed in claim 10  
wherein said electromagnetic energy source means  
includes first and second microwave energy sources  
associated with said first waveguide and first  
antenna dome, and second and third microwave energy  
sources associated with said second waveguide and  
second antenna dome.

13. An apparatus for reducing the viscosity of a high viscosity material, said apparatus comprising:

electromagnetic energy generated said source to the high viscosity material in said container; and

5 (e) said electromagnetic energy directed at said material, heating said material and reducing its viscosity.

14. A method for reducing the viscosity of a high viscosity material in a container, said method comprising the steps of:

10 (a) attaching an electromagnetic energy generating apparatus to a container of high viscosity material;

(b) directing electromagnetic energy generated by said apparatus to the material in the container; and

15 (c) heating the high viscosity material by said electromagnetic energy and reducing its viscosity.

15. A method for destroying and/or sterilizing insect nests, ant hills, organic wastes, agricultural parasites and bacteria comprising the steps of:

20 (a) generating electromagnetic energy;

(b) directing said electromagnetic energy into a waveguide;

25 (c) positioning said waveguide over the object to be destroyed and/or sterilized; and

(d) transporting said electromagnetic

energy to pests, wastes and agricultural contaminants for destruction of same.

16. An apparatus for applying radiant energy to  
5 minerals, ores, agricultural commodities for drying or extraction purposes, said apparatus comprising:

- (a) a radiator of radiant energy;
- (b) a container to which said radiator is coupled; and
- 10 (c) means for introducing air flow through said container to assist in removal of moisture.

17. A system for regenerating drying agents such as zeolite or other moisture laden desiccants  
15 including glycols used for water absorption from natural gas streams, said apparatus comprising:

- (a) a radiator of radiant energy;
- (b) container means to which said radiator is coupled; and
- 20 (c) decanting means attached to said container means.

1/6

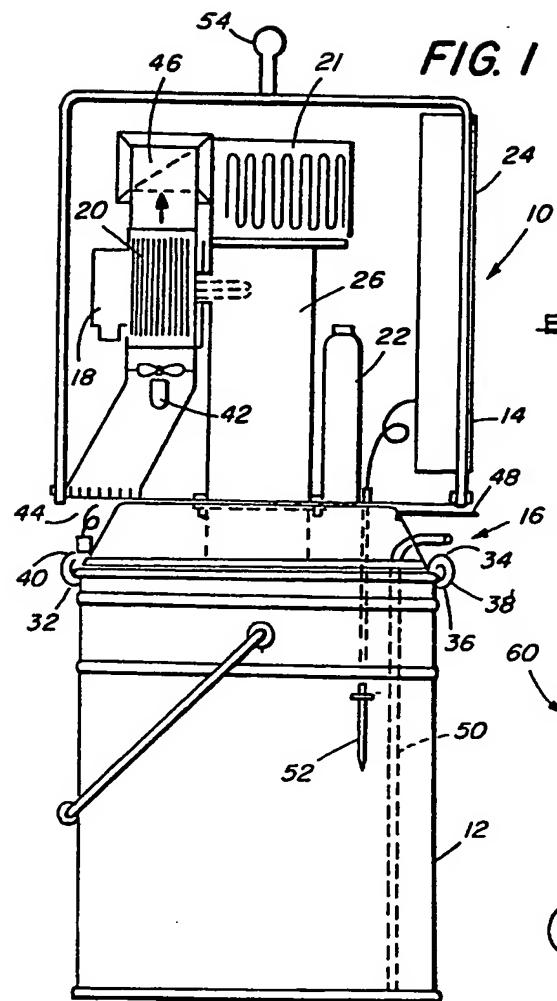
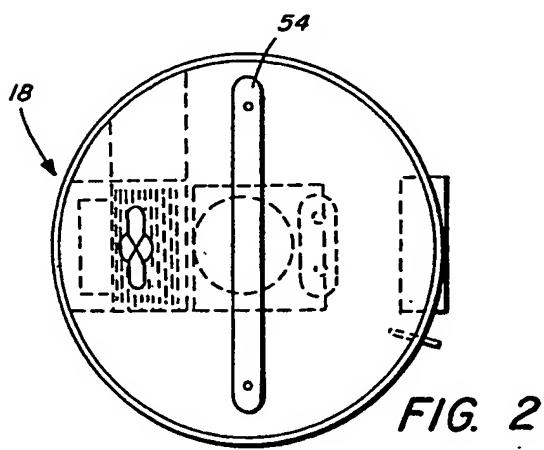
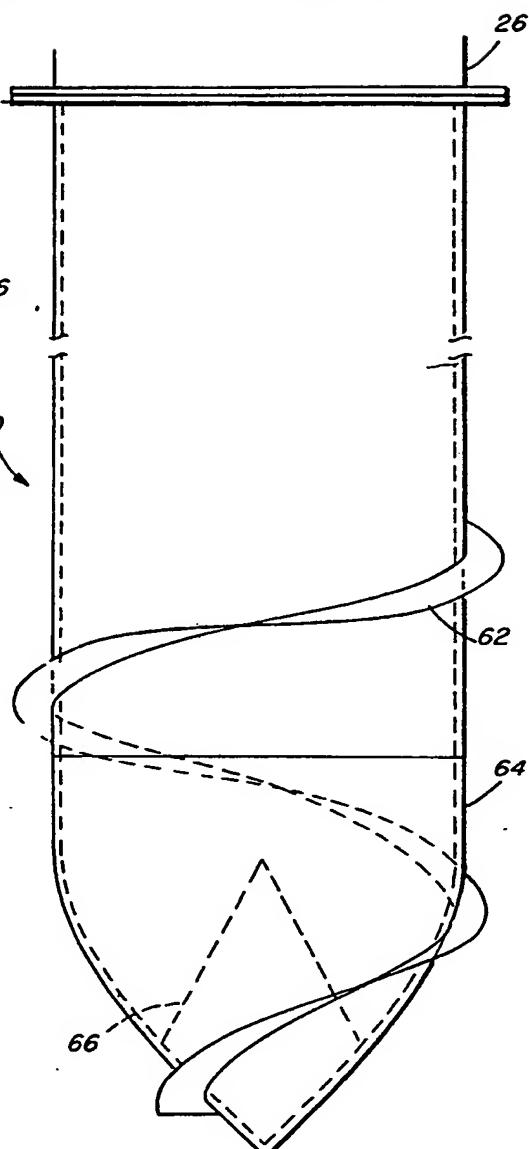


FIG. 3



2/6

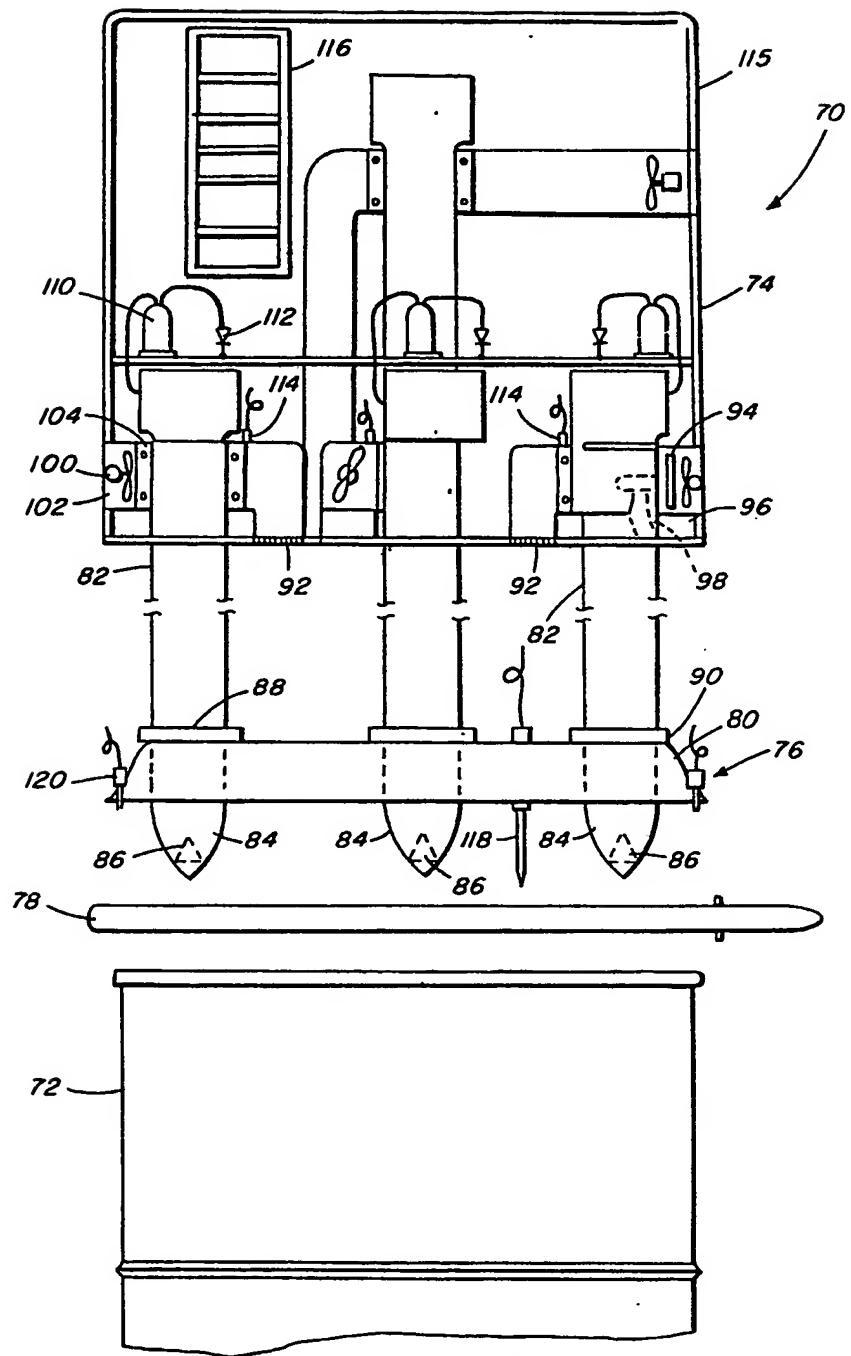


FIG. 4

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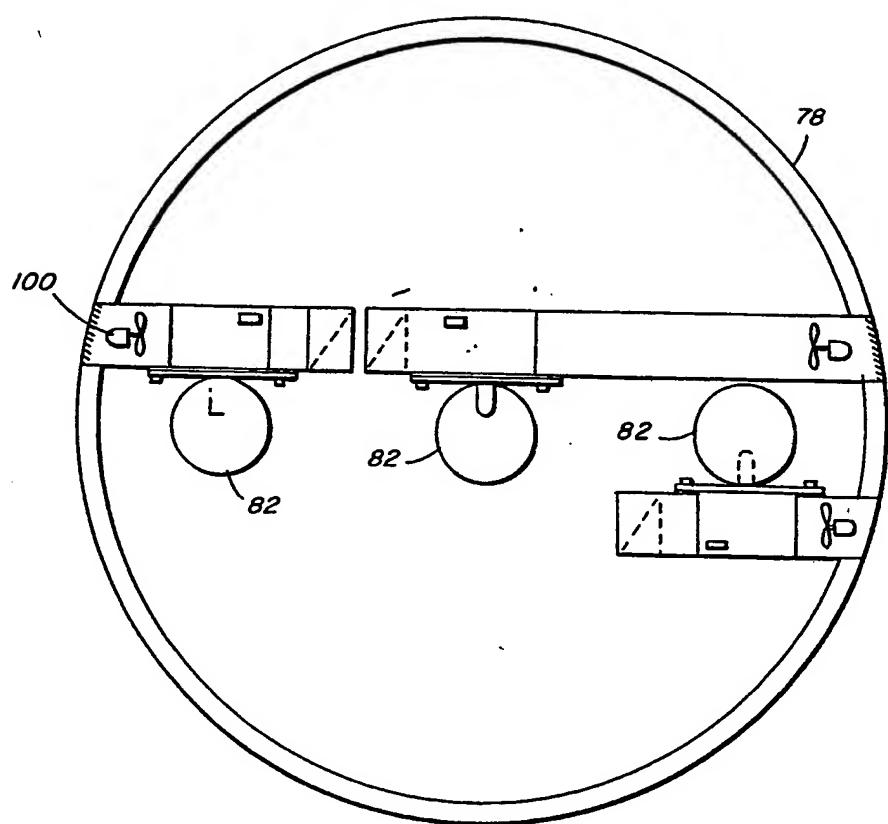


FIG. 5

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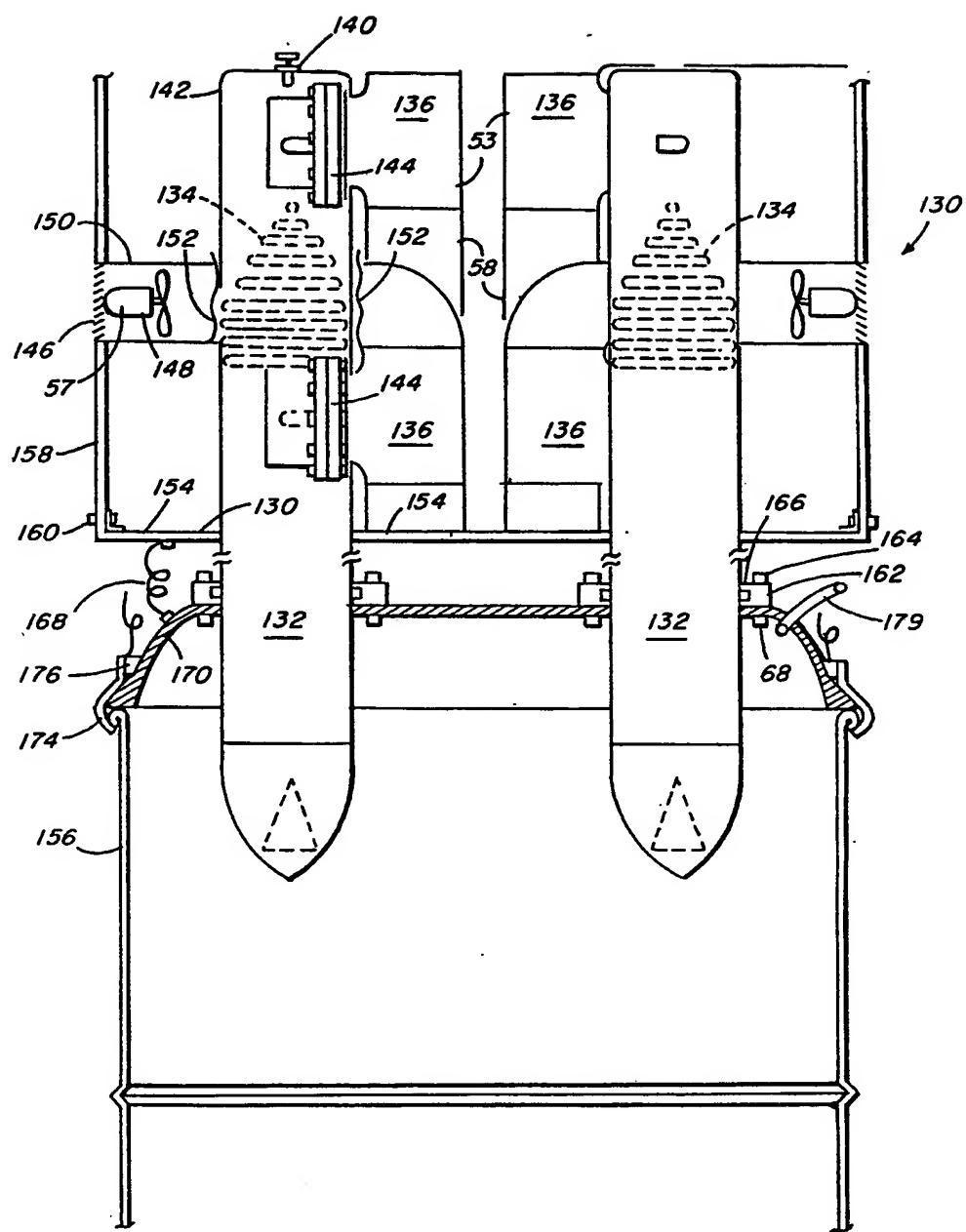


FIG. 6

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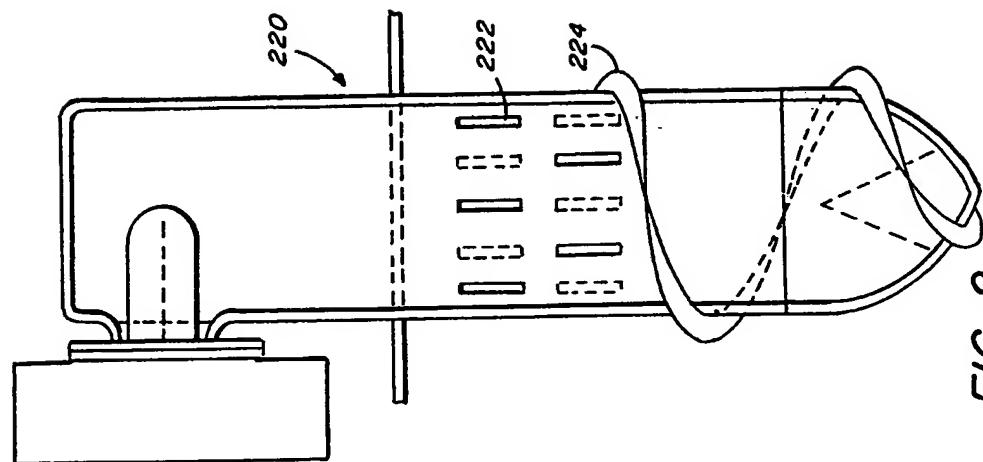


FIG. 9

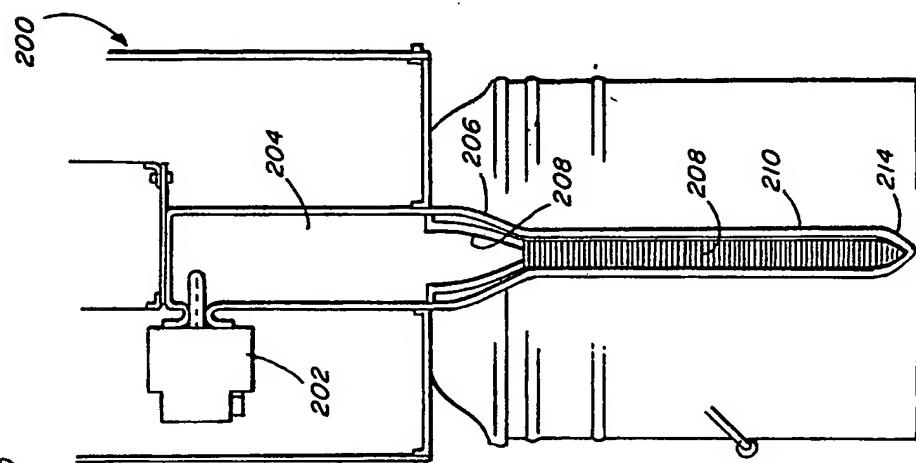


FIG. 8

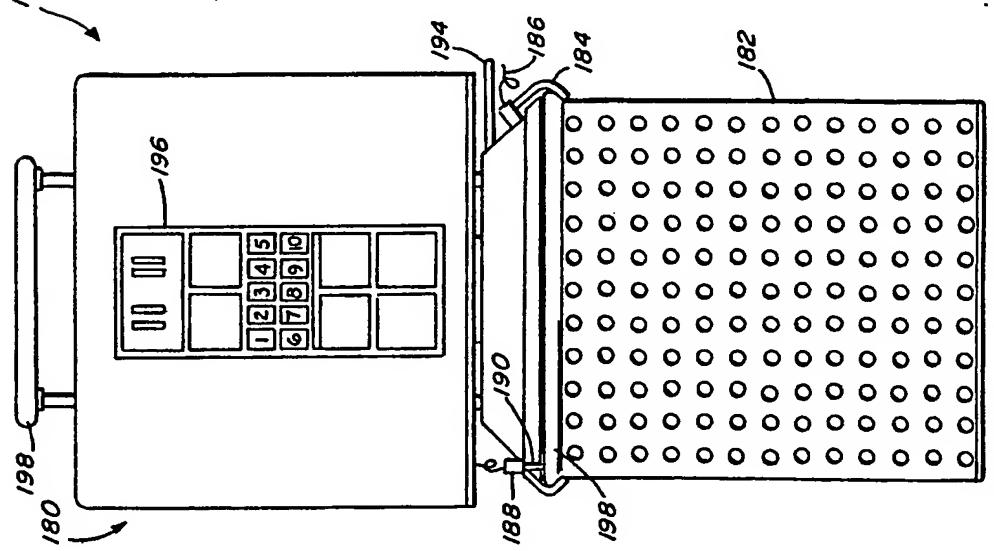


FIG. 7

6/6

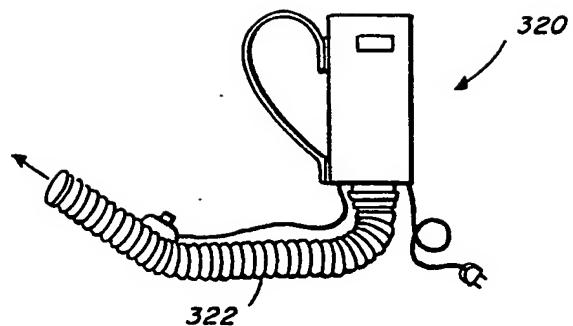


FIG. 11

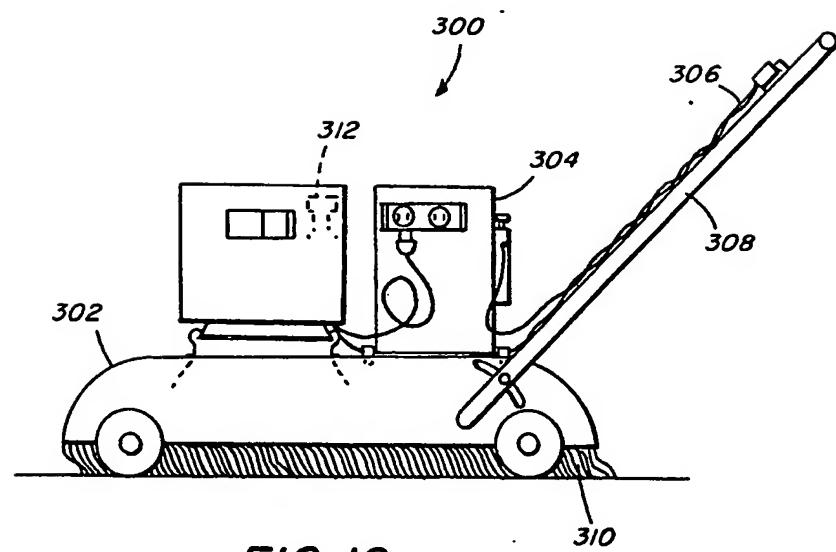


FIG. 10

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US86/01778

International Application No

## I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>2</sup>

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC (4): H05B 6/80; E21B 43/24; A01M 17/00  
U.S. CL. 219/10.55A, 10.55M; 34/1; 166/248; 43/132.1

## II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>4</sup>

Classification System	Classification Symbols
U.S.	219/10.55R, 10.55A, 10.55F, 10.55M, 10.55D, 10.57; 241/1; 34/1,4; 165/1; 43/132.1, 124,112; 166/60,248

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation  
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>5</sup>

## III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>14</sup>

Category <sup>6</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>15</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>17</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>18</sup>
X	US, A, 4,370,534, (BRANDON), 25 JAN. 1983	15
Y	SEE THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT.	1-14
X	US, A, Re 31,241 (KLAILA), 17 MAY 1983	1, 13, 14
Y	SEE THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT	1-14
X	US, A, 4,180,718 (HANSON), 25 DEC. 1979 SEE FIG. 1, ELEMENTS 50, 51-53, 72	16
X	US, A, 4,332,091 (BENSUSSON), 1 JUNE 1982 SEE FIG. 5, COL. 3, LINES 13-51	16
X	US, A, 4,004,122 (HALLIER), 18 JAN. 1977 SEE FIG. 1, COL. 4, LINES 29-36	17
A	US, A, 4,193,448 (JEAMBZY), 18 MARCH 1980	—
A,P	US, A, 4,582,629 (WOLF), 15 APRIL 1986	—

\* Special categories of cited documents: <sup>16</sup>

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

## IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <sup>3</sup>

17 October 1986

Date of Filing of this International Search Report <sup>3</sup>

13 NOV 1986

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ISA/US

Signature of Authorized Officer <sup>20</sup>

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